



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

09/458,602

12/08/1999

FLORENCE C.I. PAGAN

9506-9A

9056

826

7590

01/31/2005

ALSTON & BIRD LLP  
BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA  
101 SOUTH TRYON STREET, SUITE 4000  
CHARLOTTE, NC 28280-4000

EXAMINER

KLIMACH, PAULA W

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2135

DATE MAILED: 01/31/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/458,602

Applicant(s)

PAGAN ET AL.

Examiner

Paula W Klimach

Art Unit

2135

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 August 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |                                                                                                                        |                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                                       | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                                |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

This office action is in response to amendment filed on 08/05/2004. Original application contained Claims 1-15. The amendment filed on 08/05/2004 have been entered and made of record. Therefore, presently pending claims are 1-15.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 08/05/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive because of following reasons.

Applicant argued '327 Zhang does not teach or suggest a method for authorizing authenticating and accounting users in which no additional configuration software need be installed on the user's computer to access the destination network. This is not found persuasive. The definition of additional configuration software is software that is added and used to make the configuration (network) work correctly. The software disclosed by '327 Zhang is resident on the system as shown in Fig. 5 step 120 where the PPP dialer is initiated and used to carry out the authentication process by entering identification and authentication information (column lines 21-39). This process is performed so that the system can determine that the user is indeed who they say they are. This does not include configuration information.

The applicant argues further that the '327 Zhang patent specifically teaches the use of special client-side software in the form of Point to Point Protocol (PPP) software that is required to reside on each client interfacing with the gateway device and is used in the login process. The examiner agrees with the applicant that Zhang does indeed contain special software. However, the claims 1 and 9 are silent about requiring special software. The applicant claims in claim 1

Art Unit: 2135

and 9 additional software, which is not taught by '327 Zhang because the software in the patent is used for identification and authentication and is resident on the host, therefore does not require and additional installation.

The applicant argues additionally, in the teaching of '327 Zhang patent Link Control Protocol (LCP) is used to control the link layer access. The LCP packets are sent in the payload field of the PPP frames. This is discussed in the '327 Zhang patent at column 6, lines 42-52. The impetus for being able to control link layer access using LCP is provided by the additional configuration software on the host; i.e., the PPP dialup application. This is not found persuasive. The examiner would like to bring to the attention of the applicant column 7 lines 9-12, where the patent discloses that the LCP packets contain the authorization and authentication information from the host computer. The patent further discloses an embodiment in column 8 lines 1-36, wherein the configuration in the form of the IP address is assigned by the gateway as shown in the Fig. 6. Therefore the configuration is performed by the gateway using the source address negotiator, which receives the IP address from the pool in the gateway of the reply request handed down by the authentication processor 312.

Therefore, the examiner asserts that '327 Zhang does indeed teach or suggest the subject matter broadly recited in independent Claims 1 and 9. Dependent Claims 2-8 and 10-15 are also rejected at least by virtue of their dependency on independent claims and by other reason set forth in this office action. Accordingly, rejections for claims 1-15 are respectfully maintained.

***Priority***

Applicant has not complied with one or more conditions for receiving the benefit of an earlier filing date under 35 U.S.C. 119 (e) as follows:

The later-filed application must be an application for a patent for an invention which is also disclosed in the prior application (the parent or original nonprovisional application or provisional application); the disclosure of the invention in the parent application and in the later-filed application must be sufficient to comply with the requirements of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112. See *Transco Products, Inc. v. Performance Contracting, Inc.*, 38 F.3d 551, 32 USPQ2d 1077 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

The provisional application 60111497 does teach in Fig 1, the authentication, authorization, and accounting, however the provisional application does not teach that no additional configuration software need be installed on the user's computer (as claimed in claim 1 and 9) to perform the steps as disclosed in Fig. 1.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. **Claims 1-2, 7, 9, 11-14** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Zhang et al. (6,253,327).

*In reference to claims 1 and 9*, Zhang discloses a method for authorizing, authenticating and accounting users having transparent access to a destination network (abstract), wherein the users otherwise have access to a home network through home network settings resident on the user's computers, and wherein the users can access the destination network without altering the home network settings, comprising:

Receiving at a gateway device a request from a user for access to the destination network (column 6 lines 24-32 in combination with column 7 lines 8-10). The user (host) requests access to the network by using the dial up networking application.

Identifying an attribute associated with the user based upon a packet received by the gateway device. The authentication packet includes information like the user-name and private password, which are attributes associated with the user, and the packet is sent to the gateway from the host (user). The applicant discloses a packet that is transmitted from the user's computer, wherein the user's computer remains configured for accessing the home network. Zhang discloses a similar system wherein the packet is transmitted from the user's (host's) computer while remaining configured to access the home network because the system is still able to access the public network while accessing information on the private network (column 5 lines 20-40). Zhang's system requires no additional configuration software installed on the user's computer to access the destination network, since the user does not have to log on again to access other networks (column 7 line 66 to column 8 line 7).

Accessing a user profile corresponding to the user and stored in a user profile database, where the user profile is accessed based upon the attribute associated with the user (column 7 lines 12-17).

Determining if the user is entitled to access the destination network based upon the user profile ((column 7 lines 12-17)).

*In reference to claim 2*, wherein a location identifier is assigned to the location from which requests for access to the destination network are transmitted, and wherein the location identifier is the attribute associated with the user (column 8 lines 18-36).

*In reference to claims 7 and 11*, wherein determining if the user is entitled to access the destination network further comprises denying the user access where the user profile indicates that the user is denied access (fig. 5 in combination with column 7 lines 25-30).

*In reference to claim 12*, wherein the AAA server is located within the gateway device. The Authentication, Authorization and Accounting server is located within the device that contains the SSG therefore the whole unit would work as a gateway device (Fig. 4).

*In reference to claim 13*, wherein the user profile database includes a plurality of user profiles, wherein each respective user profile of the plurality of user profiles contains access information (column 7 lines 12-17). Zhang discloses the user profiles and therefore a plurality of user profiles are stored. The profiles are also unique to the user and are used for authentication therefore they are used for access information.

*In reference to claim 14*, wherein the user profile database is located within the AAA server (column 7 lines 12-17).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

Art Unit: 2135

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 3-6, 8 and 15** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zhang as applied to claims 1 and 9 above, and further in view of Lim et al (6,434,619 B1).

*In reference to claim 3*, wherein the user database is updated when a new user accesses the destination network.

Zhang does not expressly disclose a system wherein the database is updated when a new user accesses the destination network

Lim discloses a system in which the database is maintained (column 4 lines 36-38), therefore when there is a new user the database would be updated, since updating is a part of maintaining.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to maintain the database for new users as the method of Lim in the system by Zhang. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because this would enable the system to increase the number of user's when the amount of memory allows.

*In reference to claim 4*, wherein a historical log of the user's access to the destination network is maintained in the user profile.

Zhang does not expressly disclose a historical log of the user's access to the destination network being maintained in the user profile.

Lim discloses a log kept of the time and date when the user accessed their account on the network (column 7 lines 27-38).



At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to maintain a historical log of the user's access to the destination network as in the method by Lim in the system by Zhang. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would assist in keeping track of user activity.

*In reference to claim 15*, wherein each respective user profile contains historical data relating to the duration of destination network access for use in determining the charges due for the destination network access (column 7 lines 27-38).

*In reference to claims 5 and 10*, Zhang does not expressly disclose a system wherein the attribute associated, with the user is based upon a VLAN ID assigned to the location from which the request for access to the destination address was transmitted.

Lim discloses a system in which the ID that is associated with the location from which the request for access to the destination address was transmitted. The ID is the IP address of the user (column 9 lines 11-15).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use and ID associated with the location from which the request for access to the destination address was transmitted. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the user would then not be able to discover the existence of other users because they would only be able to access their own information.

*In reference to claim 6*, Zhang does not expressly disclose a system wherein receiving at the gateway device a request from a user for access comprises the step of receiving an Internet destination address from the user (Fig. 4).

Lim discloses a system that includes the domain of the destination server. This is equivalent to the Internet destination address.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to receive the Internet destination address as in the method disclosed by Lim at the gateway device of the system disclosed by Zhang. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the Internet destination address is used to determine which network the user is gaining access to.

*In reference to claim 8*, wherein determining if the user is entitled to access the destination network further comprises directing the user to a login page where the user profile is not located within the user profile database (Lim, column 4 lines 19-24 in combination with column 4 lines 36-38).

### ***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

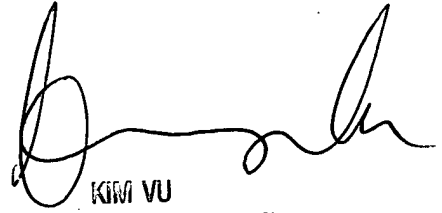
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paula W Klimach whose telephone number is (571) 272-3852.

The examiner can normally be reached on Mon to Thr 9:30 a.m to 5:30 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PWK  
Thursday, January 27, 2005



KIM VU  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2